Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 20, 1884.

The Letter of Acceptance.

Governor Cleveland's letter is naturally not acceptable to the Republicans, but is nevertheless a good letter. It says briefly what it had to say, and no one will be troubled to understand its meaning or wearied in taking it in. The candidate makes no effort to amend the party platform. He was under no necessity to formulate a platform, as Butler was, who had no party to make one for him. It was quite excusable in Butler to spend a great many words in explaining what he was running for and what he represented. Governor Cleveland could have said all that he needed to say in the simplest words of acceptance. It has become the fashion of late to expect presidential candidates to amplify the declarations of their party platforms, although there is no reason for it at all. It is the only speech, however, which the candidate gets a chance to make; and the opportunity is too tempting to be entirely foregone. Gov. Cleveland, declaring that the party convention and not the party candidate, is the source whence its declaration of policy should come, contents himself with declaring anew some fundamental Democratic principles, chief among which are devotion to a government by the people and to the maintenance of the rights of labor against the aggression of capital. He demands faithful work from public officers and in return proposes their retention of their offices when they give it. He favors non-eligibility to re-election to the presidency and promises faithful devotion to his duty should he be chosen. It is probably the lack of points for exception which the letter affords that annoys the Republican editors; as they cannot abuse it for what it says, they deride it as saying nothing. But Ben Butler's letter don't seem to suit them either. That was probably too long. The model they admire is the happy medium of Blaine. Our candidate had not so many lies to tell, else he might have occupied as many columns.

Sensible Man.

Mr. Vanderbilt showed himself a very sensible man in selling Maud S. to Bonner. She was a constant source of annoyance to him through challenges to trot and appeals from people for a race, and stories of reporters about his pride in her speed, and an endless variety of talk, to which the ownership of the beast subjected him. He could not enjoy her use, and there was nothing of value to him in her ownership, save the fact that he was the owner of the fastest trotter in the world; and when people concluded that he was soft enough in his head to set great store by such a reputation, it was time for Mr. Vanderbilt to vindicate his good sense by showing that he did not care above all things for the ownership of the fastest horse. He was very fortunate in finding a man to whom he could sell her. There was only one in the world who would want to buy her at her market value and not race her. Mr. Bonner has a mania for the possession of the fastest trotter. He buys everyone he can get, and is understood to be ready to take them in as fast as they appear.

Seemingly he is lazy on the subject as every man with a hobby is; but he is able to afford his freak, and it is certainly an innocent one. He pays $40,000 for nothing else than the luxury of the ownership of the champion trotter, though possibly he persuades himself that he is doing a public good by stimulating the production of fast trotters.

The Irish and the Tariff.

The enterprising Blaine managers are resorting to various devices by which they hope to catch the bulk of the Irish vote. In the prosecution of this project they believe that much can be done with the tariff. The injury which high protective duties are alleged to inflict upon English interests is presented to the Irish-American citizens as a reason why they should vote the Republican ticket. From a presentation of the question in this light great results are expected in rallying the Irish to the support of the Mulligan candidate. The organ most conspicuous in this state in advocating the tattooed cause, counts largely upon that class of voters being "attracted to a party which opposes to the commercial supremacy of England a protective policy which deprives Great Britain of her richest customer abroad."

The paper that thus indulges the hope of corraling the Irish vote upon the claim that the tariff, of which Blaine is represented to be the leading champion, is crippling the commercial supremacy of their national enemy, is not distinguished for unmuddled views on economic questions. It entirely misapprehends and misstates the effect of the American tariff system on British commerce. The extent to which our protective measures are injuring the commercial power of England is not very encouragingly apparent to the Irish voter in the fact that there are to-day fifty English ships carrying the industrial products of their country to every market in the world, to one American craft doing the same for the products of our manufactures.

Twenty-five years ago, when this country enjoyed a less restricted interchange of commodities with other nations, our foreign commerce rivaled that of England. If it is to be assumed that gratification is afforded to our Irish citizens by injuries inflicted upon their traditional enemy, it is hardly possible that restrictive measures in the way of trade which have assisted in removing American competition from the pathway of England's commercial supremacy, constitute the kind of policy calculated to secure their enthusiastic support.

THE vast tide of immigrants that the Atlantic washes to our shores every year come in many cases driven by oppression, in many more incited by the love of change and adventure inherent in all mankind. Few of those arriving from foreign countries have an intelligent idea of American institutions, and perhaps the number who would care to be informed thereon is fewer still. The United States make no efforts to draw the immigrant hither, and the inducements for his coming must be merely in the flaming posters of steamship companies or the desire to be with kindred beyond the sea. Yet the immigration tide goes on from year to year without much noticeable diminution. There is no guaging what the amount of immigration would have been, if any effort had been made to work the matter up. In the American exhibition that is talked of for London next year, it is proposed to give representations of all phases of American life as revealed in workshops, the office, the mine, the railroad, the farm and the countless other means by which a livelihood is gained on American soil. If the inner life of the United States citizen is intelligently presented for the consideration of his foreign brethren, the immigration to this country must receive a tremendous impetus; and it will attract a class of industrious citizens that the nations across the sea can ill afford to spare.

IT looks as though China has made up its mind to knock the chip off France's shoulder.

BLAINE'S bombast and Butler's blather are made more conspicuous by Cleveland's clear common sense.

HAD Butler only waited for Cleveland's letter, its perusal would have impelled him to commit his own farrago of words to the flames.

FRIENDSHIP'S TIE.

Our friendship should endure forever,
No memories around us throng
Of comradeship in mirth and song.
Those lightly met may lightly sever.
We are not friends for summer weather,
Till lives are free from pain and wrong;
A fitter tie to bind us long
Is this, that we have wept together.
—*From the Manhattan.*

THE Butler meeting at Rocky Point, Rhode Island, on Tuesday, it was confidently predicted would gather together ten thousand voters, but barely three thousand were present. Since Ben has torn away the Democratic label from his belt, his influence as a leader has departed.

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."—GROVER CLEVELAND IN HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

CASSELTON, Dakota, might have been more appropriately named the Utopia of tramps. Eight of these nomads took possession of the town on Monday, drove the families out of their homes and committed excesses of all kinds. It appears that after the town had been thoroughly subdued, the sheriff put in an appearance and landed four of the disturbers of the town's quiet into jail. The trouble with the average Western sheriff is that he always arrives on the scene of action after all the harm is done.

IN the Reformed church, in 1862, there were 421 ministers. For the year following there was an increase of 6 per cent. in the number. The number of clergymen in the same church for the year 1883, shows only an increase of 2 per cent. over that of the previous year. The consideration of these facts is causing no little concern among churchmen, who fear a coming depletion in the ministerial ranks. There seems to be little real cause for alarm. The same cry of the scarcity of candidates for the ministry has been heard since the foundation of Christianity. But the instances in civilized communities where spiritual interests suffer from lack of ministers are very rare. The great want seems to be better ministerial timber.

PERSONAL.

MR. MORRIS SARGENT, of New Bedford, Mass., 93 years old, rides a bicycle every day.

HANS MAKART, the greatest of Austrian painters, is at Reichen Hall, the summering place in the upper Bavarian mountains, hopelessly insane.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says of Boston that, "in the popular estimation, it is the place not only where you can but must know everything."

VANDERBILT has been offered $100,000 for Maud S., but he disposed of her for $40,000 to Robert Bonner, whom he knew would not trot her in public races.

JOSEPH H. HALL, president of the National Bank of Commerce, and one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburg, died suddenly on Tuesday, in the 69 year of his age.

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, by the terms of his will bequeaths half his estate after the death of legatees to the endowment of the Bradford professorship of equity, civil law and jurisprudence in the Washington and Lee university.

LITTRE was the greatest winner of prizes ever known at the high school where he was educated. He was first in every branch of learning taught to his class. At the last prize distribution that he attended as a pupil, he was given one hundred and seventeen volumes.

MRS. OLE BULL is profusely entertaining her American friends at her husband's old home in Bergen, Norway. The Misses Longfellow, one of whom will marry Mrs. Bull's brother, are with her, and her latest invited guest is Miss Emma Thursby, who is going from Paris expressly to visit her.

10,000 People at Archbishop Ryan's Installation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Archbishop Ryan was duly installed at the cathedral this morning. The archbishop, in full canonicals, was escorted from the chapel through Summer street to the Eighteenth street entrance to the cathedral. The procession, which included Archbishop Gibbons, the primate, Bishops Shanahan and O'Connor, and a large number of other ecclesiastical dignitaries all wearing their robes of office, was witnessed by ten thousand people in the street. Inside the cathedral was densely packed.

Shot Three Times in the Back.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—A Franklin, Ky., dispatch says: Town Marshall Jesse Offut was fatally shot yesterday by Henry Taylor. Taylor had been arrested for drunkenness by Offut. After the trial the two men went to a store for a cigar, and while Offut's back was turned Taylor shot him three times in the back. Taylor was arrested.

A STATESMAN'S LETTER.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE

The Brief and Ringing Deliverance of the Democratic Candidate on the Issues of the Presidential Campaign.

The following was received Tuesday by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac lake, with instructions to make it public on its receipt:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approved the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

A Government of the People.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The Interests of Labor.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor as an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which these demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicting injury."

The Freedom of the Individual.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constitution the general government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. F. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

A YOUNG GIRL'S BRUTAL MURDER.

Pretty Lizzie Watson Leaves Her Home Monday and Never Comes Back Alive.

One of the most horrible and dastardly crimes that has ever been committed in that part of New Jersey, near Yorktown, occurred Monday night between Yorktown and Oakland. The horrible affair, which creates much excitement, is a case similar to that of Rose Ambler's, Phoebe Paullin's, and other mysterious murders. Miss Lizzie Watson, a daughter of George Watson, a farmer, who resides about two miles distant from Yorktown, was the victim of the crime. The young lady, who is about 16 years of age, left her home late Monday afternoon, as was her custom every Monday, and came to Yorktown to sell some poultry and purchase articles of produce. Early in the evening she started for her home, since which time nothing has been heard of her alive by anyone except her murderers. On her way home she passed the residence of a neighboring farmer named Zeigler and spoke to him. Not returning to her home her friends became alarmed and immediately instituted a search for her. Everybody was aroused and entered into the search. A short distance from the house of Mr. Zeigler were found evidences of a very desperate struggle on the roaside, as if some one had been dragged across it. This was followed up until a piece of woods was reached, when upon searching there a sight of horror met the gaze of the searchers. It was nearly 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when the body was found. The clothing was partially torn off the girl and other evidences of extreme violence was visible. She had been strangled, as the prints of the cruel fingers of her brutal assailants were visible on her throat. The money which she had received for the fowls, amounting to between $2.50 and $3.00, had been taken from her pockets.

Two colored men have been arrested on suspicion of being her murderers, and have been placed in the lockup at Woodstown, to await the conclusion of the inquest, which was begun Tuesday.

Political Driftwood.

Mr. Blaine made a speech at the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Republican party in Strong, Me., on Tuesday.

Joseph A. Scranton has been endorsed by the Luzerne county Republicans for Congress.

Dr. Oscar L. Jackson, of Lawrence county, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth congressional district, where M. S. Quay was a candidate.

The city Democratic convention at Harrisburg, Pa., nominated Dr. C. T. George, for representative to the Legislature.

R. P. Allen was nominated for Congress by the Lycoming county Democrats.

The Democratic convention in York, Wednesday, nominated the following ticket: Chairman, Adam F. Geesey (re-elected); Legislature, Charles Williams, P. J. Barnhart, Dr. M. J. McKinnon and J. P. Robinson; prothonotary, Samuel B. Hoff; clerk of the courts, W. F. Ramsay; treasurer, Henry Neater; recorder, Wesley Glatfelter; commissioners, George Anthony and Henry Anstine; auditors, George W. Evans and William S. Croll; director of the poor, Enos F. Heively; coroner, Dr. Charles Spangler. Hon. W. A. Duncan was renominated for Congress and allowed to select his own conferees.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Enthusiastic Ovations Tendered the Distinguished Prelate on His Eastern Journey.

When the second section of the day express dashed into the Pennsylvania station Tuesday afternoon there were a number of persons who began a search for Archbishop Ryan, who it was known was on the train in the special president's car of the Pennsylvania railroad. His grace was at length discovered in the rear car, where he held an informal reception for the few minutes that the car remained in the station. Bishop Shanahan presented as many as could avail themselves of the opportunity to the distinguished prelate. The sprightly Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, stood at the left of his grace during the presentation. Three special cars filled with priests and the delegation of laymen from Philadelphia were attached to the train.

At Harrisburg several thousand people were gathered at the station, and in response to urgent requests the archbishop took a position on the platform and tendered his thanks, saying: "I thank you for the earnest welcome received upon entering this province, for I have not yet entered into my diocese, and I will pray to Almighty God to bless you and bless your families. If this manifestation is an evidence of your loyalty it speaks well for the future. God bless you."

The special train bearing Archbishop Ryan and the distinguished party arrived in Philadelphia at 7:50 Tuesday evening. The archbishop made his way through the vast crowd which had assembled to welcome him to a carriage in waiting, and was driven to the archepiscopal residence, at Eighteenth and Summer streets, where another large crowd greeted him. At the residence Archbishop Ryan made a brief address, thanking the assembled throng for the hearty welcome extended him. The residence was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flowers throughout. Bells were rung at all the Catholic churches in the city, and on Thursday evening a grand torchlight procession in which nearly 20,000 people will participate, will take place in honor of the distinguished prelate.

Death of Charles Keenan.

Charles Keenan, father of Miss Ella Keenan, who makes her home with Miss Keenan, of this city, died in Glens Falls, N. Y., on the 12th instant as the result of a stroke of paralysis suffered a short time ago. He was a highly respected citizen of Glens Falls, was in his 77th year, and leaves a widow and nine children surviving him. His funeral took place on Saturday morning. The deceased was well-known in this city, where his death will cause profound grief among a large circle of friends.

Sixty-one Bushels to the Acre.

Mr. Joseph Oberholzer, proprietor of Spring Grove mills, East Earl township, threshed from 1½ acres 91 bushels, and 53 pounds of wheat, an average of 61 bushels and 15 pounds per acre.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

AUGUST CRIMINAL COURT OPENED.

Conviction of Salome Whitman, the First Female Horse Thief Sentenced in Pennsylvania—The Smith Cases Continued.

Upon the reassembling of court on Tuesday afternoon, the trial of the case of commonwealth vs. Jacob Tobias, assaulting and resisting an officer, was resumed. The accused testified that when Officer Brady approached him and said he had a warrant he demanded to see it. Brady did not show it to him, and he believed that he had the right to get away if he could. He admitted having struck the officer with the black-jack. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Sent to the Eastern Penitentiary.

George Fokle, a tramp by profession, was indicted for committing an assault and battery, with intent to commit a high crime on Kate Gailbach, the twelve year-old daughter of Frederick Gailbach, of Penn township. From the testimony on the part of the commonwealth it appeared that on the evening of June 26, about sundown, Kate left her her father's house to bring the cow home from the pasture field. While driving it home the accused rushed upon, threw her down and he had almost accomplished his purpose, when he was frightened away by the screams of the girl. She ran home, told her mother what had happened, the father was informed, he secured the aid of several of his neighbors and went in search of the monster. He was found a short distance from where the crime was attempted, taken to Manheim and complaint was made against him. At the hearing, the next day, the girl positively identified the accused as the man who assaulted her, and after a number of witnesses had been examined Fokle admitted that he was guilty of the offense charged. There were no witnesses called by the accused and the case was submitted to the jury, under the instruction of the court without argument of counsel. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The accused admitted that he had served a term for a similar offense. He was sentenced to pay fine of $100, pay costs and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern penitentiary.

Defendants for Costs.

Patsy Burns and George Hetricks were indicted for resisting and interfering with Officer Weaver, of the First ward. On the evening of April 14, there was a fight at the depot of the Pennsylvania railroad, between a colored man and a countryman. When Weaver arrived at the depot he endeavored to arrest the countryman, who was on top of the colored man, but was prevented by the interference of the accused.

The accused testified that they told Weaver to arrest the colored man, who the cause of the fight. They denied having resisted him, but on the contrary claimed that they prevented the countryman from assaulting the officer and when the officer took hold of Hetricks the only objection he made was to having handcuffs placed on him, as he had done nothing and said he would go along with the officer. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but defendants to pay the costs.

Assaulted an Officer.

Jacob Tobias, colored, was indicted for assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery. On April 19, Railroad Officer Pyle approached Tobias at Collins' Station, to arrest him on a warrant issued to him. When he got within reach Tobias struck him three times on the head with a heavy club. The accused admitted that he struck the officer, but denied that he intended to kill him as charged in the indictment. Jury out when court adjourned.

Tramps Convicted.

Joseph Fisher, William Smith, Charles Funk, Joseph Kertzer, John Opp and Fred Miller were indicted for being tramps. These men made their headquarters in Miller's woods, near Lititz, and subsisted on what they begged from the farmers. Word was sent to this city, a raid was planned, and the six above named were caught seated by a fire in the woods, and a number made their escape. The defense did not offer any explanation, but their counsel argued that the commonwealth had failed to make out a case. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

The Female Horse Thief.

Salome Whitman has gained the notoriety of being the first woman in Pennsylvania convicted of the high crime of horse stealing. She is rather a good looking young woman, has been married only a short time, and said she did not know where her husband was. After the grand inquest had returned a true bill against her she concluded to save the time of the court and jury by entering a plea of guilty. Her story was that she lived in East Earl township, near the Welsh mountain, and one night a few weeks ago, when on the road home, in company with a young son of Abe Buzzard, he told her to steal the team of Caskey Showalter, which was hitched in front of a house along the road. She did as he told her and drove the team to her home, and it was recovered there the next day. The court said in view of her youth they would make the punishment as light as consistent with justice. She was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and eight months in the county prison. She appeared to be less concerned about the sentence than the members of the bar grouped around her while the court was addressing her.

Grand Jury Return

True Bills.—Hilton H. Rupert, sodomy, (two indictments); Jacob Tobias, assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery; John Opp, Joseph Kertzer, Charles Funk, Joseph Fisher, William Smith, Fred. Miller, tramps; Abraham Whitman, adultery; John Opp, larceny; C. R. Hemphill, cruelty to animals; John H. Quinn, assault and battery; George W. Miller, jr., adultery; William King, assault and battery; Laura Smith, fornication; Sarah E. Bauer, adultery.

Ignored Bills.—James James, larceny as bailee; Harry Zell, false pretense, county for costs: Harry Compton, larceny; Henry Kieffer, selling liquor to minors, with county for costs.

Current Business.

Annie L. Miller, wife of George H. Miller, was granted the benefits of the act of Assembly of April 3, 1872, giving to married women the benefits of their separate earnings.

Harry C. Schenk, John T. Staios and Hiram Snyder, city, were granted a renewal of their soldiers' licenses.

A rule was granted to show cause why so much of the finding of the grand inquest as imposed the costs on Adam Mishlich, the prosecutor in the false pretence case brought against Harry Zell should not be stricken off.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning.—The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of misdemeanor and not guilty of felony in the suit for aggravated assault and battery brought by Railroad Officer Pyle.

Charged With Wife Beating.

John H. Quinn, of High street, this city, was indicted for wife beating. The wife of defendant testified that on the 18th of July he came home drunk, struck her in the face, choked and kicked her. John testified that he came home at noon on the day in question, and told his wife he wanted his dinner. She refused to get it, and he then went to the cupboard and took out a number of articles to prepare his own dinner. His wife knocked the dishes from his hand and all he did was to take his wife by the arms and set her in a chair. He denied having choked or kicked his wife. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and divided the costs equally between the prosecutor and defendant. When court adjourned both were looking for friends to advance the costs to keep them out of jail, but were not successful.

The Eighth Ward Elopement.

Geo. W. Miller, jr., who eloped with Mrs. Sarah Bauer, was called for trial on the charge of adultery preferred by the husband of Mrs. Bauer. Before the jury was empanelled Miller's counsel filed a demurrer to the indictment and the case went over. A demurrer was also filed to the indictment against Mrs. Bauer.

Paternity of a Child Fixed.

Franklin Dombach was convicted of being the father of an illegitimate child of which Melinda C. Reppert, of Penn township is the mother. The usual sentence was imposed.

Acquitted of Rape.

Henry Eshleman, Columbia, was indicted for commiting a felony on Annie M. Snyder, of Columbia. The offense, it is alleged, was committed at Patton's tailor shop, on June 10, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning. The cross-examination of the commonwealth's witnesses brought out the fact that she failed to make an outcry and did not communicate to her parents that the outrage had been committed, until the evening of that day, although she went to dinner and conversed with her mother and other members of the family. The court directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

The Smith Cases Continued.

Counsel in the Behny murder case stated they were ready to go to trial when the case was called, and the court then continued the cases of commonwealth vs. George and Winfield Smith, indicted for the murder of Henry Struck, of Columbia, on account of the absence of William B. Given, one of their counsel.

Four Tramps

Frank Warefield, Felix Powell, Nathan Burgess and August Nolt, were indicted for being tramps. They made their headquarters in a field of Solomon Sprecher, in the rear of the Park house, and were captured by Officers Barnhold, Boas and several other policemen, in a raid made after complaint was lodged at police headquarters by agents of the property. They were asleep by the side of a fire when arrested. The accused denied being tramps. They all claimed that they had trades, but were out of work and their meeting together on the day of their arrest was accidental. They admitted having built a fire in the field, but said they had the permission of a boy who they thought belonged to the premises. Jury out when court adjourned.

Jacob Tobias, colored, who was convicted of assaulting and resisting Railroad Officers Brady and Pyle, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of thirteen and one half months.

Grand Jury Returns.

True Bills.—Frank Warefield, et. al., tramps; William Costello, assault and battery; Christian Hildebraud, keeping disorderly house.

Ignored Bills.—W. J. Foehl, assault and battery, with prosecutor, Hiram Kendig, for costs; Leo Mamps, false pretense; Capt. J. W. Jenks, with half a dozen aliases, false pretense.

LANCASTER LAID OUT.

The Philadelphia League Team Nearly Shut Them Out—Ironsides Win in York.

The Philadelphia League team visited Lancaster a second time with the intention of retrieving themselves for their defeat by the home nine on Saturday. A good sized audience was present at the game, which was lacking in interest because of the superior skill displayed by the visitors. Vinton puzzled the home batters not a little, while the Philadelphia hitters found no difficulty in pounding Smith's curves. The home nine played a miserable fielding game, Holland and Parker leading in this respect. The score follows:

LANCASTER.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hofford, cf	4	0	0	1	2	1
Parker, 2b	4	0	0	2	5	3
Holland, 3b	4	0	0	3	2	4
Smith, p	3	0	1	0	5	2
Wetzell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	2
Stevens, ss	4	0	0	1	5	0
Richardson, c	4	0	0	5	0	1
Waitt, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Dell, 1b	4	1	1	12	1	0
Total	35	1	3	27	18	11

PHILADELPHIA.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Manning, rf	5	2	1	0	0	0
Purcell, lf	5	2	2	0	0	1
McClellan, ss	4	1	1	1	5	1
Hoover, cf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Andrews, 2b	5	1	1	1	4	1
Farrar, 1b	5	0	0	17	0	2
Mulvey, 3b	5	0	1	1	3	1
Vinton, p	5	1	0	0	3	0
Clements, c	5	0	0	7	2	0
Total	47	8	10	27	22	6

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lancaster	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—8

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Philadelphia, 3. Two base hits, Waitt, McClellan and Mulvey. Three base hit, Smith. Left on bases, Lancaster, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Struck out, by Smith, 1; by Vinton, 6. Base on balls, Lancaster, 2. Passed balls, Richardson, 2; Clements, 1. Wild pitch, Vinton, 1.

Umpire—Mr. Hiland.

The York Knocked Out of Time

The Ironsides prostrated the York club yesterday by the score of 15 to 5. The York *Daily* describes the exhibition of the Ironsides as the best ever given at that place, while the York club played very loosely. The Ironsides seem to have had a perfect batting picnic, if the number of base hits made off Avery are considered. The same clubs play again in York to-day. Following is the score of yesterday's game:

IRONSIDES.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tomney, ss	6	4	5	1	5	0
Higgins, 2b	6	3	3	2	1	1
Goodman, 1b	6	1	2	11	0	0
McTamany, cf	6	1	2	4	1	0
Bradley, lf	6	0	2	1	0	0
Oldfield, c	5	2	2	10	1	3
Donald, 3b	6	1	1	0	3	1
Foreman, rf	6	2	2	0	0	0
Pyle, p	5	1	0	0	10	0
Total	52	15	19	27	21	5

YORK.	A.B.	R.	1B.	A.	E.	P.O.
Carl, 3b	4	0	0	4	1	1
Pierce, 2b	4	2	4	2	2	2
Cain, cf	4	1	1	2	1	2
Smith, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	1
McKee, lf	4	1	0	1	0	2
Green, ss	4	0	0	2	5	2
Conway, rf	4	0	1	1	1	1
Betz, c	4	0	0	5	3	2
Avery, p	3	0	0	1	2	2
Total	35	5	6	27	16	15

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ironsides	2	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	4	—15
York	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Ironsides, 2; York, 1. Left on bases—Ironsides, 11; York, 3. Three base hits—Higgins, Cain. Two base hits—Tomney, Higgins, Goodman (2), McTamany, Pierce. Struck out—Ironsides 1, York, 7. Bases on called balls—Ironsides, 1. Wild Pitch—Avery, 1. Passed balls—Betz, 4. Double play—Betz and Smith.

Umpire—Mr. West.

Time of game—2h.

Games Played Elsewhere.

Milville, N. J.: Athletic 5, Millville 3; Providence: Providence 4, Detroit 2; New York: Buffalo 1 New York 3; Boston: Boston 4, Chicago 3; Indianapolis: Columbus 7; Indianapolis 5; Louisville: Louisville 6, St. Louis 1; New York: Metropolitan 11, Brooklyn 1; Baltimore: Baltimore 8, Virginia 1; Cincinnatti (ten innings): Chicago Union 6, Cincinnatti Union 4; Washington, D.C.: National 4, Wilmington 2; Newark: Allentown 3, Domestics 4; Atlantic City: August Flower 5, Cleveland 8.

Cruel Treatment of a Girl.

Josephine Schriver, aged 18 years, who has been living with a well to-do family in Easton, reported to the police that she had been badly treated by the people with whom she was living. Her condition showed that she had been terribly beaten. She was cut and bruised in a number of places, and states that paper was thrust into her mouth to prevent her making an outcry. She is from Philadelphia, and has a stepfather living there named Thomas Bailey.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The State Officers Elected by the Order for the Ensuing Year—Interesting Notes of the Annual Session.

The afternoon session of the grand lodge K. of P. commenced at 2 o'clock and continued until near 5, but no business of a public nature was transacted, the time being taken up by the committee on law.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the convocation met with Grand C. Austin Long presiding, assisted by Grand V. C. J. H. Carr. The representatives from 270 lodges were present at the session.

The Vote for Officers.

The committee on election of officers reported the following, as the votes received by the candidates of the several state officers:

Grand Chancellor—John H. Carr, of No. 79, 2,663.

Grand V. C.—Edw. V. O'Neill, No. 31, 2,653

Grand Prelate—Henry W. Mohr, No. 257, 2,659.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—George Hawkes, No. 126, 2,665.

Grand M. of Exchequer—Julius Mountney, No. 166, 2,659.

Grand Master at Arms—John H. Colton, No. 228, 2,638.

Grand Trustee.—Grand C. John W. Beebe, No. 6, 2,463.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor.—Lancaster county, Northern district—P. C., A. Rapp, No. —, 5; P. C. Geo. H. Ettla, No. 108, 3; P. C., A. G. Root, No. 301, 32.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor.—Lancaster county, Southern district—P. C., H. H. Holton, No. 68, 18; P. C., J. B. Markley, No. 88, 9; P. C., D. H. Bartholomew, No. 88, 2; P. C., D. Lee, No. 162, 6; P. C., C. E. Mason, No. 152, 1.

For the offices of inner and outer guard a second ballot was taken, with the result stated below.

Grand Inner Guard.—John Bolich, No. 44, 177; L. C. Heathcote, No. 287, 76; W. W. Trout, 270, 90; R. M. Magee, No. 190, 233; H. V. Erwin, No. 249, 93; Thomas Perry, No. 387, 321; John M. Roberts, 258, 126; Jesse W. Young, No. 392, 91; James H Brown, No. 380, 100; S. D. Hunter, No. 58, 873; Edw. Smith, 444, 72; C. H. Fasnacht, No. 68, 275; D. M. C. Grieg, No. 56, —; W. H.